Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. XV. WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1834. No. 732.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring a continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1834.

Jesse Boggs v *Peter Boggs.* } Just. Ex.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of this court to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on 4th Monday in August next, and then and there enter his defence, that judgment will be rendered against him by default.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.
31—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1834.

Duncan Cameron v *Mary Woods and James Woods.* } Petition to build a water grist-mill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, now here, that James Woods, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this county, but is an inhabitant of another state: it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the said James Woods appear at the next term of this court to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there file his answer to this petition, that the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte*.

Witness John Taylor, clerk of said court, this 4th Monday in May 1834.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.
31—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1834.

John Cates, adm v *Thomas Cates.* } Original attachment.

ORDERED that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively that unless the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough on the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue that judgment by default will be taken against him.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.
31—

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, on the 11th day of July a red and white spotted cow, about eight years old, marked by a swallow fork and under bit in the left ear, and a swallow-fork in the right. The owner of the cow will please come forward to the subscriber, living one mile south-west of Newlin's mills, on Haw river, and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JESSE CRUTCHFIELD.
July 23. 31—3wp

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to call and settle immediately, for I am in want of money at this time.

All those who wish to pay Cash for BOOTS or SHOES, can get them at my shop at short notice, for I am determined to give no more credit

ASAPH BROWN.
July 15 31—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, as executor to the estate of ABRAHAM MOORE, deceased, of Person county, hereby gives notice to the legatees and all others whom it may concern, that he is now ready to settle with each of them when called upon.

R. R. MOORE.
Person county, July 21. 31—3w

ATTENTION!
Hillsborough Artillery.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Hillsborough, on the Saturday of the county court, for the purpose of drill and court martial.

WM. BROWN, *Major,*
Artillery Regiment
July 21. 31—

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 27th of June last, a bound girl by the name of Ann Maria Barton, seventeen years of age. All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing her under the penalty of the law. A reward of five cents will be given to any person who shall return her to the subscriber, but no expenses paid.

Sanders Riley.
July 8. 30—3w

JOB PRINTING

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of the
SALISBURY ACADEMY.
SECOND CLASS—HIGH AND LOW SYSTEM.
To be drawn at Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Wednesday the 27th day of August 1834

Stevenson & Points,
Managers.

CAPITAL $5,000

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
10 Prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
10 Prizes of	200	is	2,000
20 Prizes of	100	is	2,000
60 Prizes of	50	is	3,000
100 Prizes of	20	is	2,000
300 Prizes of	10	is	3,000
20,000 Prizes of	4	is	$80,000
20,523 Prizes amounting to			$120,000
19,477 Blanks			
40,000 Tickets.			

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

Mode of Drawing.

To be drawn on the High and Low System. The 20,000 Prizes of $4 to be awarded to the High and Low division, to be determined by that which may draw the Capital Prize of $5 00 ☞ so that the holder of two tickets, one in each division, is certain to draw one prize and may draw three. ☜ The numbers from 1 to 20,000 inclusive are *low* and those from 20,001 to 40,000 are high. All the prizes above the denomination of $4 are put into one wheel, and all the numbers in another, the whole to be drawn in a few hours. All Prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A package of 10 whole Tickets in this Lottery will cost. $40
and must draw nett $37
$3

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can in this way, for $23, get the Manager's certificate for 10 whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the Tickets may draw over $17 that being the amount of the $4 prizes, that each package must draw. Packages of shares in proportion—say

A certificate for 10 whole Tickets	$23
do . . . . do Halves	11,50
do . . . . do Quarters	5 75

All orders from a distance by mail, (post paid) or by private conveyance; enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets in our previous Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to "Stevenson & Points Salisbury, N. C." & an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after the event.

TICKETS $4—HALVES $2—QUARTERS $1.

☞ Tickets, Shares and Packages, to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, of

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

*** All orders from a distance (post paid,) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, if addressed to

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*
July 22. 31—tf

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Trustees of the Hillsborough Male Academy give notice that the exercises of this institution will commence its fall session on the 8th day of August next, under the superintendence of Mr. W J. BINGHAM, A. M. whose well known reputation as a classical scholar and peculiar tact of imparting instruction, has given reputation to his school which is second to none in the southern states.

The healthy situation of Hillsborough, the polished moral, and religious society, give it strong claims to public patronage.

The English department will be taught by Mr. J. C. NORWOOD, whose qualifications, both moral and literary, are of the first order.

Board can be had in private families at $8 per month.

No student will be received that does not board in a private house.

By order of the Board.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Sec'r.*

☞ The Harbinger at Chapel Hill, Star and Register at Raleigh, People's Press at Wilmington, Observer at Fayetteville, Spectator at Newbern, Watchman at Salisbury, will publish the above three times and forward their accounts to this office.

June 24. 28—1m

BOOKS LOST.

I HAVE either loaned or lost the following Books, viz.

Letters on Patriotism, by Lord Bolingbrook, 1 vol.
Don Quixotte, 2 vols.
Gray's Hudibras, 2 vols.
Tales of the Genii, 1st. vol.
Burnit's History of the Reformation, vol. not recollected. This book belongs to the State Library, and I am extremely anxious to procure it.

Persons having any of the above named books, or any others belonging to me, will please return them.

V. M. MURPHEY.
June 24. 28—3w

Ox Discourse, or "Permanent and Universal Laws."

2000 COPIES of the above discourse have been deposited at this office for gratuitous distribution throughout the county of Orange. Any person desiring copies, for himself and his neighbors, will be furnished on application.

March 4 21—

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having discontinued the publication of the YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL, offers the whole printing establishment for sale on reasonable terms.

It consists of a first rate Super Royal Ramage Screw Press; Type, from Eight Line Pica to Brevier sizes; a great variety of Cuts, Rules, Leads, Flowers, Galleys, Cases, Chases,—in short, all that is necessary for the immediate establishment of a Printing Office.

Any gentleman, desiring to embark in the Printing Business, can get a good bargain by applying to

Hugh Welch.

N. B Postage must be paid on letters, or they will not be taken out of the office.
Salisbury, May 31. 26—

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1833 to wit:

At Peter S. Clark's on Monday the 7th of July—at John Newlin's on Tuesday the 8th—at Raffin's mills on Wednesday the 9th—at George Albright's on Thursday the 10th—at John Long's on Friday the 11th—at Michael Holt's on Saturday the 12th—at John S. Turrentine's on Monday the 14th—at George Faucett's Store on Tuesday the 15th—at C. F. Faucett's on Wednesday the 16th—at James Hutchinson's on Thursday the 17th—at Andrew McCauley's on Friday the 18th—at George A. Mebane's on Saturday the 19th—at the Court House in Hillsborough on Monday the 21st—at Richard Nichols' on Tuesday the 22d—at Rankin McKee's on Wednesday the 23d—at Parker's Store on Thursday the 24th—at Davis' (old place) on Friday the 25th—at Harris Wilkerson's on Saturday the 26th—at James Trice's on Monday the 28th—at Herndon's Store on Tuesday the 29th—at Chapel Hill on Wednesday the 30th—at Burrow's Checks' on Thursday the 31st.

The Magistrates appointed to take the Tax List for 1834, will attend in their respective districts for that purpose on the days and at the places above named. Punctuality is requested.

James C. Turrentine, *Sh'ff*
June 7. 26—



SAMUEL LYNCH,
Clock and Watch Maker and Jeweller.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Hillsborough and the surrounding country, that he has again commenced business in the town of Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Turner & Phillips. He has on hand a good assortment of Watch Materials, and will repair all kind of work entrusted to his care with neatness and despatch.

Watches Clocks and Time Pieces,

repaired by him, will in all cases be warranted for twelve months; and those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction. Thankful for former favors, he respectfully solicits a renewal of patronage.

All kinds of SILVER WORK made according to order.

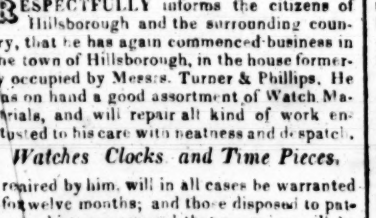
He has on hand a small assortment of

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY

which will enable him to accommodate his customers.

All kinds of work from a distance will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and according to order.

March 8th. 14—



CAIN & KIRKLAND

ARE now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, their Stock of

SPRING GOODS,

which renders their assortment complete. They therefore solicit their former customers, and the public generally, to call and examine them, as they are determined to sell as cheap as goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere in Nth Carolina.

☞ They urgently request all those indebted to the firm to call and settle their accounts; and as this notice is intended for *all* indebted to them without exception, they beg none will exempt themselves from it.

C. & K.
April 29. 20—

State of North Carolina,
Perquimans County.
Superior Court of Law,—Spring Term, 1834.

Rachel Blackwell v. *Thomas Blackwell.* } Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder and Milton Spectator for six weeks successively, that, unless the defendent appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Roxborough on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to enter his demurrer, plea answer to the petition in this cause, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set down for hearing *ex parte*.

Test,
Duncan Rae, c. s. c.
Price adv. $2 50. 28—6w

Blanks for sale this Office.

LOUIS A. GODEY
HAVING BECOME SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE
LADY'S BOOK,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
CONTAINING
TALES, original and selected. Moral and Scientific ESSAYS; POETRY, from the best Authors; the Quarterly representation of LADY'S FASHIONS, adopted in Philadelphia, Colored; MUSIC, of the newest style, &c. &c.

Published regularly on the first day of every Month,
at No. 3 Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

THE LADY'S BOOK is embellished with a beautiful and extensive variety of ENGRAVINGS, from original and selected designs, both colored and plain, with two ENGRAVED TITLE-PAGES, and two distinct indexes, (intended to perfect seperate volumes in the year,) also, a choice collection of music original and selected, arranged for the piano or guitar, with nearly 600 pages large octavo letter press, and only THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged after the manner of the London LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE,) on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents Attractive Scenery, and portraits of Illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, *designed, drawn, engraved and colored* expressly for this work by competent persons specially engaged for that purpose. The embellishments of this character which have appeared in former numbers are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made, there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the embellishments just referred to, every number contains several engravings on wood, representing Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Humorous Incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and other needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. besides one or more pieces of popular Music arranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of Contents.

The typographical execution of the LADY'S BOOK is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine, whether EUROPEAN or AMERICAN. The best materials and the ablest workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter press.

The Literary department of the LADY'S BOOK comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for that sex to whose use it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by intesting incidents, vigorous narrative, chaste diction, and the absence of maukish sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are sensibly expressed; Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of Illustrious Women; Anecdotes, untainted by indelicate inuendoes, lively Bon-mots, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishments, the reading of the work.

Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions. Wherever improvement can be made, he is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply remunerated.

The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

☞ Persons remitting TEN DOLLARS shall be entitled to four copies of the work. ☜ Persons remitting FIFTEEN DOLLARS shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best Engravings. ☞ Persons procuring TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent. shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound. ☜ Uncurrent Notes of solvent banks received at par value.

An extra copy of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publisher, (*post paid.*)

June 30. 29—

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to me, will do well to call as soon as possible and pay me.



I will offer for sale some HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, on Tuesday the second day of May court. At the same time I will also expose to sale my HOUSES and LOTS.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis.
April 29. tf—20

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that hereafter I shall not hold myself responsible for any debt which may be contracted by any person on my account, without a written order from me.

John R Minnis
June 30. 29—3wp

METHODIST PROTESTANT
CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING will be held by the ministers and members of the METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, at the Ridge Meeting-house, about seven miles south west of Hillsborough, to commence on the 15th of August. Ministers and christians of all denominations, are respectfully invited to attend and join in the work of the Lord.

May 3. 25—



RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

CIDER.

Various methods have been recommended for improving the quality of cider; the addition of other ingredients, filtration through sand; or coal at the press, boiling, pressing and racking. However beneficial any one or all of the above may be, yet to have good cider great care must be taken in making it.

Let the unripe and rotten apples be picked out and given to the hogs. Let the press, tubs, barrels, and hogsheads be well cleansed and freed from acids. Let the straw be bright having no rust nor mould, and the little water that may be used soft and clear.

After the apples are converted into fine pumice, it should be suffered to remain until it undergoes the proper fermentation. The time that this will require is from twenty to seventy-two hours, depending on the state of the weather. The greater the warmth the quicker will be the fermentation. The colour of the pumice before it is put on the press should be similar to that of a ripe cherry.

In order that the farmer may be convinced that the pumice should remain some time before it is pressed, let him mash a few apples and force out the juice immediately. He will see that it is nearly as colourless as water. Let him again mash a few quite fine, and let them in that state be exposed to the air for twenty four hours, and pressing out the juice he will find it a rich cider colour. If the experiment is carried further by putting the juices into bottles, and permitting them to undergo the usual fermentation, he will be still more convinced of the impropriety of pressing out the juice immediately after the apples are ground.

Many farmers in the United States get from four to ten dollars per barrel; but the majority do not get two dollars. The latter should buy one or two barrels of their neighbors, and keep it to treat their friends. They should continue this practice until they are able to make such as will bring at least three dollars per barrel.

NEW ENGLAND FARMERS.

Many thousand farmers in New England, rear large and respectable families, pay all their debts and taxes promptly, and live independently, well clothed, and comfortably housed and provided for, and lay up money—on farms of fifty acres. The idea is, that these people labor severely. This is a great mistake. They have much, because they waste no time. With them, there is "a place for every thing, and every thing in its place." Their horses and cattle, tools and implements, are attended to with clock like regularity—nothing is put off till tomorrow which can be done to day. Economy is wealth, and system affords ease. These men are seldom in a hurry, except in harvest time. And in long winter evenings or severe weather, which forbids employment out of doors, one makes corn brooms; another shoes, a third is a carpenter, cooper, or tailor; and one woman spins; another weaves; a third plaits "Leghorn bonnets;" and a fourth makes lace. Little children, and the aged and infirm, knit stockings. And the families thus occupied are among the most healthy and cheerful in the world. It is easy with them to reduce their wishes to their means, if inconvenient or imprudent to extend their means to their wishes. These are the "sort of people" who fought at Concord and at Bunker's Hill, Bennington and Saratoga. Two hundred yankee freeholders were on board the frigate Constitution, when the flag of the enemy descended in homage to her power.

GOOD MAXIMS.—Keep up your spirits by good thoughts. Enjoy the pleasant company of your best friends, but in all enjoyments be temperate. Learn the art to be preferred before all others, of being happy when alone—which consists in the encouragement of good hopes and rational pursuits—in leading an industrious life, and in converse with the world; be ever careful for the sake of peace, to speak ill of no one, to treat your known enemy with civility, and shut your ears against evil report of all kinds.

FOREIGN.

New York, July 17.

Important from Portugal.

The packet ship Philadelphia, Captain Morgan, arrived yesterday morning bearing London dates to the evening of the 6th of last month. Shortly afterwards the packet ship Francis Depau, Captain Robertson, arrived from Havre, bearing Paris and Havre dates to the 7th of June.

A full confirmation is given in these papers of the accounts which we have already published, and which reached us from Havanna, of the surrender of Don Miguel and Don Carlos to the troops of Donna Maria. The former, it would seem has embarked in the British ship of the line, Donegal; the course taken by the latter, is not equally well ascertained. There is no doubt however, of his surrender. These important events have been produced by the success of Don Pedro's troops under the Duke of Terceira, and General Saldanna, and of the Spanish troops under General Rodil, the latter particularly seems to have been instrumental in bringing about events which may greatly contribute to restore peace and a settled order of things to the peninsula.

To this result the people of Portugal themselves have contributed but little, for it has required all the assistance of England and France, with the moral influence of the Quadruple Alliance, effectually to put down Don Miguel, as however, there can be no doubt that this has now taken place, we think the sooner our government acknowledges the new government, the better it will probably be for our commercial relations with Portugal. The Island of Madeira may be expected immediately to transfer its allegiance to Donna Maria.

The Queen Regent of Spain is by all accounts pursuing daily a more liberal course of policy, and we should hope consolidating her government on principles more consonant with the spirit of the age, than those which have preceded her.

The Ministry of Lord Grey have made a trial of their strength in the House of Commons since the late change in the Cabinet, and have been supported by a large majority. The whig candidates in Edenburgh and Leigh have been elected over the tory and radical candidates.

From France and other parts of the continent there is nothing of importance. A commercial treaty has been concluded between England and France, by which the latter country has somewhat receded from the severity of her restrictive system. We do not perceive that any of the provisions will materially affect the commerce of this country.

DON MIGUEL.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Londonderry put a question to the Marquis of Lansdowne, relating to the treaty for putting a stop to the war in Portugal, and whether any official information had been received of the abdication of Don Miguel.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said his noble friend Earl Grey was absent, being obliged to attend his Majesty, but he had no doubt to morrow he would be able to give the noble Marquis all the information he required. He was able, however, to give the noble Marquis the satisfactory intelligence that Don Miguel was on board an English ship of war.

AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

The affairs of this distracted kingdom will now be speedily and happily adjusted. "It is clear that public opinion is now more favorable to Don Pedro than it has ever been since his arrival in Portugal. Even the ministers, by agreeing to the quadruple treaty, have redeemed a great deal of the feeling that existed against them. Don Miguel had ordered five months ago, that all the money remaining in the divers depots of all the provinces should be carried to Elvas, so that the government of the young Queen will there find considerable treasure. It is supposed that Don Miguel will proceed in a British ship of war to Leghorn, and not, as was supposed, go to England. So long ago as the 14th of May, Don Carlos wrote to Admiral Parker for permission to embark in an English man of war for Italy."

LA FAYETTE.

The Springfield Gazette gives the following extract from an oration delivered in that place on the 4th instant, by Hon. W. B. Calhoun, speaker of the House of Representatives in Massachusetts:

"The descendent of a long and illustrious line of ancestors; connected, by various relations, with nearly all of the nobles that shed a lustre upon the most splendid and attractive court of Europe; educated at the college of Lewis the Great; possessor of an immense fortune; and partaking largely of the glories that cluster around title and rank, LAFAYETTE turned away from all the allurements, which advantages like these spread before him in the pathway of ambition. He looked beyond the ocean, and saw, in the distant west, a young and vigorous people struggling to be freed, and grappling, single handed and unfriended, with an ancient monarchy, from whose loins that very people had but recently sprung. Youthful, ardent, enterprising and chivalrous, he quitted the fair fields and flourishing vineyards of beautiful France, and came to lay upon the altar of freedom *here* a tender of his personal service and private fortune in the cause of liberty. Through a long life, extending more than half a century beyond this, its opening scene, he redeemed the pledge thus early made. Throughout, he was uniformly found under the waving folds of that ensign, which he has himself called the ensign of freedom, of equal rights, and of public order.

View him, in all his glorious career—at the moment when having eluded all pursuit he had safely arrived upon these shores—view him, when wounded at Brandywine—view him, when at Cadiz, giving to the continental congress the first announcement of the news of peace—view him, at the commencement of the French revolution, making in the national assembly, the memorable proposition, to convoke representatives of the people, and bringing forward a declaration of rights, similar in its spirit to our own—view him, with admirable consistency, amid the most fearful exhibitions of ferocious cruelty, subsequently enterprising to protect the royal family—view him, boldly declaring himself against the stupendous project of the Jacobin clubs—view him, whilst holding the military command of six millions of men, on the 14th of July, 1790, in the midst of a splendid amphitheatre, and in the presence of four hundred thousand people swearing to the constitution of a representative monarchy, in behalf of the nation—view him, shortly afterwards, denouncing the atrocities of the Jacobin faction, and saying to them, to their faces, "Let the royal authority be untouched, for it is guaranteed by the constitution; let it be independent, for its independence is one of the springs of our liberty; let the king be respected, for he is invested with the majesty of the nation; let him choose a ministry that shall wear the chains of no faction; and if traitors exist, let them perish only under the sword of the law"—view him, soon after, returing from his beloved France, under the weight of a bloody decree, accusing him of high treason, and dragging out a five year's captivity in the gloomy dungeons of Austria and Prussia—view him, on his return, voting and protesting against Bonaparte's claim to be made First Consul for life, and shrinking instinctively from all connection with that extraordinary man—view him, on the restoration of the Bourbons, lifting the voice of indignation and disappointment at the establishment of a constitution differing so essentially from the representative constitution which he had sworn to support in '89—view him after the battle of Waterloo, moving the appointment of a deputation to demand of Napoleon that he abdicate the throne; and, after the abdication, amid all the subsequent events which are present in your immediate recollection, view him immoveably faithful to his principles, a "veteran in the sacred cause of liberty, always a stranger to the spirit of faction." View him in all this long career, dotted as it is all over with scenes which lend the freshness and interest of romance to the truth and dignity of history—and then tell me if any thing be wanting to give consistency, uniformity and steadfastness to the political character of Lafayette. He came forth as the early morning of liberty began to spread itself upon the world—he lived to see its light steadily advancing and increasing—its star, solitary though it should be, will still keep its perennial vigils over the grave of La Fayette."

LAFAYETTE.—We noticed last week, the singular coincidence of the death of this illustrious man on the anniversary of the day on which the North Carolina declaration of independence occurred. Having had occasion since to look over the account of his reception in this state, ten years ago, as published in the Register at that time—for every incident connected with his memory, is replete with melancholy interest—we are struck with the remarkable fact, that in all his public addresses, toasts, &c. constant allusion is made to "the 20th May, 1775, when a generous people called for independence and freedom, long before the cry was re-echoed in a continental Congress." The occurrence of his death on that day, and the departure of Adams, Jefferson and Monroe on the 4th July, are portentous incidents in the life of a nation, for a parallel to which, we may search in vain the annals of the world. *Ral. Reg.*

DARING OUTRAGE.

The city of Boston was recently thrown into a considerable degree of excitement by a report from Charlestown, that the figure head of Pretident Jackson, which was placed on the bows of the frigate Constitution by Com. Elliot, had been mutilated during the night by some reckless and unknown individual. A Boston paper says, "It appears that the head and shoulders of the President were fairly sawed off and carried away, no one knows where. The night was dark, the rain fell in torrents, the thunder rolled, the lightning flashed, and the sentinels slept upon their posts? The Constitution lies between two seventy-fours, and the act is considered on all hands as one of a most daring character." *Ral. Star.*

THE CONSTITUTION'S FIGURE-HEAD.

It is now in our power, says the New York Gazette, to add precise information from the very best source. We shall give the facts in as few words as possible; and they are so clear, that we cannot withhold one belief of their accuracy.

The truth, then, according to our information, is, that the young man, who is only eighteen years of age, and who had the hardihood, of his own accord, to saw the head off the image, is now in this city; and feeling safe, has given the following particulars;

"On the evening of the third of July, during the storm I went to work to effect an object, which I promised myself the completion of before the celebration of American Independence.

I had my boat, saw, auger, and cordage, all prepared. I left my mother's house, who keeps sailor borders in —— street, Boston, at 9 o'clock in the evening. I was not long in reaching the bow of the Constitution. I made my boat fast to the cable, of the ship, allowing sufficient scope to my bowfast to let the boat drift exactly under the vessels bow, where, from the course of the wind, I was sure she would lie until I got through with my work. I then took my saw, auger, and a coil of rope over my shoulders, quit the boat, and ascended the cable of the ship, and, without much difficulty, soon had my arms tight round the old gentleman's neck. Having firmly fixed myself, I bored a hole through the head of the image, passed my rope through it, made fast, and then, with the use of my saw, I went regularly to work. In about an hour, the head fell into the water, but it was prevented from floating away by my precaution of securing it in the way above described. I immediately descended the rope to which the head was appended, and found that my boat had nearly filled with water, from the sprays against the bow of the ship; but I got in her, hauled in the head of the Hero, cut the fastening, and drifted with the wind and tide, without noise, until I reached the shore. I then landed, dug a hole, and buried my prize, which, probably, will be exposed to sight after the first high tide and storm, as I had not time time to deposite it very remote from the common high water mark.

By this time, I was very wet, and considerably fatigued, and I made the best of my way home. The next morning before I was out of my bed, my mother heard that Jackson's head had been cut off; and, having observed the stair way wet, she immediately suspected that I had done the job. The old lady was so much alarmed, and so anxious for my escape, that I confessed my guilt. She immediately gave me some money, and recommended me to make my escape. I took the money and was off in less than no time. I need not say how I got to New York; but here I am, and willing to take my oath that no human being prompted me to this act of mischief."

[It will be seen from the plain statement of facts, that all the surmises connected with a transaction, which has elicited so many conjectures, are completely knocked in the *head*.]

From the Boston Atlas

THE IDOL'S GRAVE.

Not a cackle was heard, not a sentinel's croak,
Not a bark from a Jowler or Nero.
Not a sailor nor soldier impeded our way,
As we called to visit the Hero.

We approached him darkly at dead of night,
With our fine-toothed saw bright gleaming;
'Mid torrents of rain and the thunder's peals,
And the lightning vividly gleaming.

Few and short were the words we spoke,
And we managed to banish our sorrow,
As we thought though the Commodore sweetly slept,
He would bitterly wake on the morrow.

We thought as we sawed off his Majesty's head,
We would find it a softer pillow;
But it plumped with a splash in the briny sea,
And was borne away on the billow.

No coffin enclosed the empty skull,
For it floated like cork on the water;
And 'twas funny to see his Majesty stand,
With his body a whole head shorter!

Lightly they'll talk of the head he has lost,
And the trick that the Yankees has play'd it.
But little we'll care while the head may still sleep,
On the watery bed where we've laid it.

Our joyful work was now well done,
When a peal of the bell gave warning,
That we soon should see the light of day,
And hear the gun of the morning.

Slowly and sure from the bows we dropped,
As we gazed on the sadless Tory:
Then we wrapped in canvass for want of a cloak,
And left him alone his Glory.

BOTTLE IMP.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Mr. Snowden—I would respectfully recommend to the special notice and patronage of the President of the U. States, the brave young man who decapitated the graven image on the 3d July.

A youth of such daring spirit would do honor to the quarter deck of one of our ships of war; and, under any other commander than Commodore Elliott, might eventually prove a second Decatur.

This exploit, which at once evinces his courage and his piety, will no doubt obtain for him a midshipman's warrant from the President of the United States.

CASUALITIES IN NEW YORK.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, of the 10th instant says:

We cannot caution our fellow citizens and strangers too strongly against the dangerous and often times fatal practice of drinking cold water when the body is heated by labor or exercise, during the warm weather. The following list, which doubtless forms but a small portion of the victims, we collected yesterday, from authentic sources:

Thomas Farrell, employed at Astor's new building, went to a pump several times and bathed his head with cold water, though cautioned against doing so. He at length fell down senseless, and died in less than an hour.

A man named James Wheeler, who sells charcoal, stopped his wagon at the corner of Broadway and Walker street, and drank freely of cold water. In a few minutes he was a dead man.

Mr. James Neale, at the corner of Leonard and Centre streets, was rendered senseless for several hours by imprudently drinking two tumblers of cold water when heated by exercise.

Patrick Meenan, a laborer employed at the new buildings corner of Grand and Mulberry streets, drank copiously from a pump of cold water, and died within a few minutes.

John Pheeny, a laborer at the new University, Washington square, was carried home insensible, from drinking cold water, and died.

In addition to which, we are informed that three men are lying dead in Henry street; two men at the coal yard foot of Delancy street; another carried to the hospital in a dying condition; one at the Dry Dock: and a man at the 14th Ward Hotel—all from the same cause.

A poor laboring Irishman, walking in Lewis St. was yesterday struck with a coup de soleil, (stroke of the sun) and now lies in a state of entire paralysis.

Several horses belonging to the Broadway Dry Dock, and Greenwich stages, fell down and died in the streets yesterday, from excessive heat.

A laborer named Dennis O'Neil, at work shoveling salt on board a schooner at Burling Slip, came on deck bareheaded and was instantly killed by a stroke of the sun.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of the 12th, contains the names of eighteen persons who have since died suddenly in that city—13 by drinking cold water, and 5 by strokes of the sun.

On Tuesday the 8th instant, the mercury in Farenheit's Thermometer rose to 100 degrees in the shade, at Boston. Several deaths occurred there on that day, from imprudently drinking cold water.

The heat was very intense in Washington City on the same day. It is said that Mr. Shaff, Librarian in the State Department, and son-inlaw of Mr. Secretary Forsyth, fell dead in the arms of Mr. Forsyth, from the effects of the heat.

THE PRESS.

We perceive by notices in several of the papers, that Gen. R. M. Saunders, immediately on his return from Washington, purchased the materials formerly used in printing the Constitutionalist, with a view to commence the publication of a paper in the city of Raleigh, to sustain the administration, and we doubt not to support the claims of Martin Van Buren to the succession. It is also said that the paper will be conducted by an editor imported from the North; thoroughly imbued with the Regency principles of New York, and fresh from the Kitching training—so that the plain honest people of North Carolina will be taught in all the mysteries of the culinary department.

It is worthy of remark, that General Saunders holds an important and responsible office under the State Government, and also under the Federal Government—a thing deemed by some of the soundest jurists to be entirely inconsistent with the constitution. Is it not an outrage upon the principles of republicanism, and an insult to the people, that a man who thus draws two fat salaries from the public purse, should be tampering with the independence of the Press and poluting the fountain from which they derive their political information? Not content with the bad success which attended their former effort, their party have determined to make another trial—but we trust the people will teach them that although they may "advance money" to hireling editors, and enter into corrupt "arrangements" to deceive the public, North Carolina is not yet prepared to surrender her principles, or submit to the dictation of party.

We have received the first No. of the "Whig," a new paper, commenced at Washington N. C. by an association of gentlemen. It will advocate the republican principles of '98. We wish them complete success.

Mr. R. M. Madra has issued proposals to publish at Morganton, Burke county, a periodical, to be entitled the "Mountain Sprout." Our intimate knowledge of Mr. M. enables us to say that his talents and skill will render the proposed publication an ornament to the periodical press of the state. The politics of the paper will conform to the Redublican standard of '93. *Oxford Examiaer.*

Gold Region in Georgia.—A correspondent of the Georgia Washington News, says that "There has been obtained from the very valuable deposite mine of Capt. [illegible] Duke's Creek, Habersham, [illegible] the beginning of last week [illegible] sand dwts. of gold. This splendid [illegible] was collected by one company of hands working only one machine, from a half acre of land. The mine bids fair to be extensive—land equally rich.

A subterranean Indian village has been discovered in Nacooche Valley in Georgia, by gold miners, in excavating a cave for the purpose of washing gold. The depth to which it is covered varies from seven to nine feet; some of the houses are embedded in a stratum of rich auriferous gravel. They are 34 in number, built of logs from six to ten inches in diameter, and from ten to twelve feet in length. The walls are from three to six feet in height, forming a continuous line of street of 300 feet. The logs are hewed and notched as at the present day. The land beneath which they are found, as covered, at its first settlement by the whites, with a heavy growth of timber denoting a great antiquity of these buildings, and a powerful cause which submerged them. Cane baskets and fragments of earthenware were found in the rooms. *Balt. Amer.*

The editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have been favored with the following extract of a letter from an intelligent French gentleman in Mexico, dated,

VERA CRUZ June 12 1834

"In my last I told you it was my firm belief the country would not be long in peace, after the law against the clergy. I also mentioned to you that the South Americans are too *vicious* and too ignorant to live under a republican form of government. What I said is now accomplishing: Santa Anna, who called himself a liberal, is now at the head of the military, clergy, and aristocracy of the country, under the pompous appellation of *Jefe Supremo y Protector* of the nation, and, no doubt, *will be soon crowned Emperor.*

If you look over the other sections of this vast continent, you will see that all the chiefs who denominate themselves Presidents, are more or less despots than the late Fernando VII. and they all aim at a crown.

Business in consequence is at a stand, civil war, anarchy, and bloodshed the result and desolate the whole Republic."

Hear him!—At a collar celebration in Virginia the following toast was transmitted and drank; we have not heard with how many cheers:

By the Hon. Martin Van Buren—*Unqualified and uncompromising opposition to the Bank of the United States*—The interest and honor of *the people demand* it.

What a commentary it would have been on the above hypocritical electioneering toast, to have read the petition of a branch of the U. S. Bank at Albany, setting forth its utility and general usefulness, and signed by *Martin Van Buren!!!* His followers would have hid their heads under the table if so far enough to feel the immeasurable disgrace. Mr. Van Buren must have a contemptible opinion of the judgment and character of his fellow citizens. Every act of his proves it. However, it may be well to heat the poker again; here it is—

The names of Vice President Van Buren, Governor Marcy, and Attorney General Butler, are now upon record, in the Bank of the United States, as petitioners for the location of a branch of that "Monster" in the city of Albany.

New York Star.

A STRANGE FACT.

U. S. Bank bills better than gold or silver.—We have just been informed by a gentleman who had the information direct from Washington, that President Jackson himself sent Major Donaldson to the Metropolis Bank (the pet bank at Washington, with a request that they would spare him, as a particular favor, two hundred dollars, *in bills of the United States Bank, to defray his travelling expenses to the Hermitage.*

What a comment this upon the hostile course pursued by the President of the United States towards that useful institution—himself obliged to ask as a favor their notes, or pay a discount on the bills of his pet banks every hundred miles.

We merely state the fact, without further comment, and are prepared to give a responsible name for the truth of it if necessary. *O tempora! O mores.*

Princeton Whig

A Mormon Battle.—A letter has been received at Chardon, Ohio, direct from Missouri, which states that a body of well armed Mormons, led on by their great prophet, Joe Smith, lately attempted to cross the river into Jackson county. A party of the citizens of Jackson county opposed their crossing, and a battle ensued, in which Joe Smith was wounded in the leg, and the Mormons obliged to retreat; that Joe Smith's limb was amputated, but he died three days after the operation.

Henry Johnson, esq. has been elected to Congress from Louisiana, in opposition to C. Gayerre, esq.

GLORY.

From the invasion of Julius Cæsar 201 battles have been fought in England. In 40 of these only, 580.000 men were slain. Burke computed that from the earliest period; to the time of the French Revolution, seventy times the number of souls then alive had perished by war and its agreeable consequences, which make about thirty-five thousand million. Since which the wars of Napoleon have sent a couple of millions to swell the amount of victims, which altogether make rather a high price to pay for the half-dozen heroes whose names blot the page of history.—"There's glory for you," as Falstaff says.

Extract of a letter dated New-Orleans, June 20th.—"The elections in this State take place in July. From all I can learn I have no doubt every man elected will be opposed to the afflicting government of Andrew Jackson. No city in America has suffered more, or indeed, as much as much as New Orleans: the whole state participates, and the feeling is universal that he he has lost a thousand fold more by his war upon the business of the country, than he ever gained by the victory of New Orleans. Glory can't save him."

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

A writer in the National Gazette suggests that whig editors throughout the country, publish under the editorial head until the succeeding elections, the following lines:

"Let every man when he has done with his paper forward it to one of his friends in the country."

This suggestion is very good, but we think we can make a better. It is, that every man who can afford it, *take the paper and pay for it*, and when he has done with it *lend* it to his poor neighbor.

The Petersburg Intelligencer states on the authority of a private letter that the opposition Candidate for Governor, E. D. White had beat in the city of New Orleans, by a a large majority.

Mrs. Royal is out in the last Paul Pry full tilt against Major Barry, and the Post Office Department. She occupies five columns and a half of her paper in xamination of the report, and lays about her like a Salt-river roarer.

Death of Citizen Genet.—Edmund C. Genet, formerly minister of the French Republic to the United States, died on Tuesday, July 15, after an illness of two days, at his residence in Schodack, Rensselaer County. Mr. Genet has resided in his country ever since he was superseded as the Representative of the French Government.

The State of Illinois, has, for education pursoses, funds, lands and claims, estimated at not less than *two millions of dollars*.

The first school ever taught in Illinois, was by Samuel Steely, in 1783. The price of a rough and antiquated copy of Dilworth's spelling book was *one dollar*, and that dollar equal in vallue to *five* now!

New Bank.—The bnsiness of this Institution, when it goes into operation, is to be carried on in the building at present occupied as the State Bank, the purchase of which has just been effected with this view. Every msvement on the part of the Stockholders, justifies the hope, that the new Bank will commence business early in the fall.

COUNTERFEITERS.—On Saturday last, Robert Austin and Benjamin Tutt, said to be from Buncombe county, (N. C.) were apprehended and committed to the jail of this city, on a charge of passing counterfeit pieces in imitation of silver half dollars. We have understood that several of our citizens were imposed upon by these individuals. There were some other persons in company with them, who made their escape; among them an aged man, believed to be the father of Austin, who, the day previous, passed a ten dollar counterfeit bill, on the Bank of Virginia. They were in company with two wagons, and the part of the gang who escaped, crossed the bridge and are probably on their return to Buncombe, through South Carolina. The coins bear the date of 1829, and are said to be well calculated to deceive. The public should be on the lookout.

Augusta [Ga.] Sentinel.

It is not known exactly who administers the government during the President's absence from Washington; but we are assured, says the Alexandria Gazette from high authority, that all is safe, every thing being in the hands of the *Kitchen Cabinet!*

The cholera still prevails to some extent in the western states, but its ravages are most severely felt on the lower part of the Mississippi. Boats passing up from New Orleans usually bury five or six passengers.

The energetic measures adopted by the Municipal Authorities of the City of New York have put an end to the riots, for the present at least, and it is to be hoped finally.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 30.

BANK OF THE U. STATES.

Efforts have been made to give currency to an opinion that the Bank of the U. States, as if conscious of the iniquity of its proceedings, had refused to a committee of Congress permission to examine into its affairs; thereby creating a prejudice against the institution. It would appear from an examination of the correspondence accompanying the report of the committee, published by order of the House of Representatives, that the board of directors ofiered to the committee of investigation a room in the banking house for its accommodation, and appointed a committee of directors to exhibit the books and papers, according to the requirements of the charter, restricted only by the condition that the examination be made in the presence of the committee of directors. As the committee of investigation refused to accede to this reasonable condition, it may be inferred that it was more immediately their object to create difficulties which would increase the hostility which already existed against the Bank, than to enter into a full and fair incestigation of its affairs. On this view of the case, the lovers of truth will be gratified to see that the Senate of the U. States has directed its committee of finance, during its recess, to examime fully into the affairs of the Bank of the U. States, as well as into the condition of the banks in which the public money is now deposited, and to report at the commencement of the next session of Congress. The following resolutions of the Senate. and the accompanying correspondence between the committee of the Senate and the president of the Bank, which has been put into our hands, afford a reasonable hope that the whole matter will in due time, be spread before the public. The committee of the Senate, we understand, will meet at Boston about the 20th of August, for the purpose of prosecuting the duties which have been entrusted to them.

In Senate of the United States,
February 4th, 1834.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the present condition of the currency of the United States, and the effects of the removal of the deposites on the same.

In Senate of the United States,
May 5th 1834.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to enquire whether any and which of the Banks, selected by the present Secretary of the Treaaury for the deposite of the public moneys, have stopped payment; the amount of public money deposited in them at the time of their suspension, if any; that they inquire also into the circumstances attending their selection, and the security taken by the Secretary; and whether the public monies are safe in the places where they are now deposited; and that they have leave to send for persons and papers.

In Senate of the United States,
June 30th, 1834.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance have leave to sit in the recess, on the subjects with which they are charged by the resolutions of February 4th and May 5th; and that said committee be further instructed to inquire whether the Bank of the United States has violated its charter; whether any moneys of the United States remaining in said bank are safe; what has been the conduct of the bank since 1832, in regard to the extension and curtailment of its loans and discounts, and to its dealings in internal exchange; and what has been its general conduct and management since that period.

Philadelphia, July 7th, 1834.

To the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States.

GENTLEMEN:

We enclose you a copy of a resolution passed by the Senate of the United States on the 30th of June, by which you will perceive it is made our duty to execute certain inquiries respecting the Bank of the United States. These inquiries are,

1. Whether the Bank has violated its charter.

2. Whether the moneys of the United States now remaining in the Bank are safe.

3. What has been the conduct of the Bank since 1832, in regard to the successive extensions and curtailments of its loans and discounts, and its dealings in domestic or internal bills of exchange.

4. And what has been its general conduct and management since that period.

We shall enter upon these inquiries at some period before the next meeting of Congress, and shall endeavour to obtain the most full and ample information upon all and each of the points enumerated in the instructions of the Senate

To this end it will be necessary that the books of the Bank should be freely subject to our inspection, and that we should be furnished with all such accounts, statements, abstracts and exhibits as we may deem useful and proper. The time of commencing the examination will be hereafter communicated to you; but in order to facilitate our labor, and to enable us to go through it with more dispatch when we shall again meet, we have now to request that the following statements or tables be made out and forwarded as soon as convenient to the chairman of the committee.

I. A quarterly statement of the affairs of the Bank and its offices respectively, for the several quarters of the years 1832 and 1833, and the three first quarters of 1834; this statement to contain,

1. Amount of notes discounted.

2. Domestic bills of exchange purchased and discounted.

3. Foreign bills of exchange purchased and discounted.

4. Balance due from other banks, including their notes.

5. Balance due to other banks.

6. Amount of specie, specifying how much in gold and how much silver, how much coin and how much bullion.

7. Amount of public deposites.

8. Amount of private deposites.

II. Statement of all the dividends of the bank; with the amount of any existing surplus fund or contingent fund.

III. Statement of the real estate and banking houses held by the bank, with an estimate of their value.

IV. The debts due the bank; with an estimate showing what part is regarded as bad or doubtful, and what funds, if any, are relied on to meet any deficiency arising from such causes.

V. Copies of all the bye laws and rules of proceeding adopted by the directors.

VI. Statement of the rates of exchange on domestic bills for the several quarters before mentioned between the principal cities in the United States, and tables of the rates of such exchanges yearly since 1816.

Signed by the Committee.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 8th, 1834.

GENTLEMEN:

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 7th inst. which was this morning submitted to the board of directors.

They have instructed me to inform you in reply, that they will very promptly and cheerfully give every facility within their power to the investigation you propose. Having not the least motive nor wish to withhold the most complete information of all their proceedings, but on the contrary being desirous of giving to them every publicity consistent with the rights and interests of other parties, they will freely submit all their books to the inspection of the committee, and furnish every assistance which may be required. They take the liberty of suggesting that the private accounts of individuals with this Bank, as with all similar institutions, are regarded as confidential, and feel full confidence that the committee will, in no case, make public the state of such accounts, udless to do so becomes necessary by reason of some imputed misconduct or infraction of the charter. They further suggest, that if, in the progress of this examination the committee see reason to suppose that any violation of the charter of the bank has been committed, the committee will deem it a matter of common right and justice, that the nature of the alleged violation should be suggested to the board of directors, in order that they may lay before the committee all the facts and explanations respecting such alleged violation.

The statements requested by the committee will be immediately prepared and forwarded to the chairman; and whenever it shall be the pleasure of the committee to proceed, the board of directors will be ready and willing to render every aid in the most unlimited investigation of the concerns of the Bank.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, (Signed)

N. BIDDLE, *Pres't*,

Hon. Daniel Webster, John Tyler, &c. &c. Committee of Finance.

We have been so fortunate as to have procured the following introductory remarks, made by HUGH WADDELL, esq. previous to reading the Declaration of Inpendence on the 4th inst. They are well calculated to bring to our recollection the bold patriotism which animated our fathers in their glorious struggle, and will consequently be received with pleasure by our readers.

That you may realize, in some degree, the grandeur of the scene in memory of which we have met to-day, you must imagine yourself in the midst of it. Forget, if you can, the proud history of our country, subsequent to that day, and approach with me the Hall of Independence. Remember, that the men upon whom you are about to look, are the representatives of a few dependent Colonies, planted in the deserts of this far distant country, which had no sooner overcome the savage wilds and their more savage inhabitants, than the mother, no, the *step-mother* England, commenced her oppressions, and exactions; That the Colonies were without resources, without previous concert, and in an utterly defenceless state: and then turn your eyes to the gigantic power with which they must contend. Feebleness arrayed against strength, ignoranc against skill, poverty against wealth, and to darken this picture of contrast, a *divided* people against and empire united as it was powerful. With all these recollections thronging upon us, let us now behold this assemblage of venerable men. Hedged in by obstacles, and overshadowed by perils, how do they bear themselves in this fearful hour? They know that the storm in all its terrors is about to burst upon them; they see the lightnings they hear the muttering of the coming thunder; are they intimidated? Let each unblanching cheek, each stern and lofty brow, and that calm light in every eye which bespeaks some high and unalterable purpose, give you the answer. There they sit, "serene amidst alarms," the fate of millions hanging on their breath, and their hearts swelling with the yet unuttered invocation,

"Thy spirit, Heavenly Independence! let us share,
Lord of the Lion-heart and Eagle eye;
Thy steps we follow with our bosoms bare,
Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky."

As we gaze, the dread moment arrives; a thrill of intense anxiety pervades the assemby; the immortal scroll is unrolled; actors and spectators suspend their breathing. The air is rent with acclamations: a nation has leaped into life: That glorious banner is now unfurled, which is to float on the breath of victory in every clime of the earth. "Let the hills clap their hands, and let the valleys rejoice." But I detain you with a torch from the light of the sun: Hear the words themselves, which spoke America into existence, have regenerated Europe, and are now whispered in the darkest despotism of Asia.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

(Continued.)

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Armstrong, chairman of the County Court of Stokes, v. Executive of Dalton, from Stokes, reversing the judgment below and ordering a new trial.

Also, in the case of John J. Old and Betsy Old v. the heirs of Merit Old, from Camden, reversing the judgment below and ordering a new trial.

Also, sn the case of James Franklin and others v. Isham Edwards, from Person, affirming the judgment below.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court. in the case of Edward S. F. Gilas v. Elijah Franks, Ex'r of Edward Franks, from Onslow, reversing the judgment below and directing a decree for the pensioner.

A final decree was rendered, pursuant to the report of the Commissioners, in the case of Coleman v. Grainger, from Lenoir.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the State Bank of N C. v. Armstrong and others, from Cumberland, reversing the judgment below and directing judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for the amount of the verdict.

Also, in the case of Sarah Brooks v. Sparkman Britt, from Pitt, reversing the judgment below and awarding a new trial.

Also, in the case of Richard Felton v. Duncan M'Donald, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment of nonsuit rendered below.

The rebuilding of the State House at Raleigh progress very slow; but the work is executed with neatness and great durability. When the corner stone was laid, July 4, 1833, it was estimated that it would be completed in two years from that time. The second story is not yet done, (and as the workmen ascend they make less progress,) we suppose it will be at least two years more before the whole building will be finished.

Harbinger.

Home Industry.—The proprietor of the Steam Cotton Factory, at Greensboro' Guilford county, announces through the "Patriot" that it is now in the full tide of successful operation. He is making about fifteen hundred pounds of spun cotton per week, which is pronounced superior to that manufactured at the northern establishments. He contemplates an addition to his machinery during August, which will enable him to turn out three thousand pounds per week. Mr. Humphreys seems well satisfied at his prospects, and it seems to us as clear as demonstration, that the profits of the business must be greatly enhanced at the south, where we have the raw material so convenient and at a reduced price, and possess so great an advantage in the cheapness of slave labor over white operatives. *Raleigh Register.*

Fatal Accident.—On the evening of the 7th inst. the stage in which the Hon. Henry Clay was travelling was upset near Winchester, Va. and a young man named Alfred Humrickhouse instantly killed—the wheel passing directly over him. Mr. Clay was but slightly injured.

In 1833, the number of visiters who visited the British Museum amounted to 210,495 persons.

DIED,

In this county on Monday evening last, Mr. WM. CAIN, Senr. a respectable citizen; aged 91 years.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING

IN THE TOWN OF MORGANTON, N. C,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE DEVOTED TO

Politics, Morality, Literature, and General Intelligence.

UNDER THE TITLE OF

The Mountain Sprout.

IN looking around in search of an eligible situation for the establishment of himself in business, with a reasonable prospect of receiving and imparting benefit by his labors, the attention of the subscriber has been fixed on Morganton, the county town of Burke. He was swayed, in this choice, by the consideration that it is located in the heart of a country celebrated for its healthfulness, and inhabited by a community intelligent, liberal, and high minded, who see the want and know how to appreciate the benefit to be derived, by themselves as well as their posterity from the establishment of a free press in their midst.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind generally is, what will be the political character of the paper? the subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve.

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his maturest feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky resolutions and reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the states, and of the relative powers of the general and state government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collisions would be by adhering to a literal construction of the constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the general government or by the states, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary. "Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; let every violation of the constitution be reprehended. If defective, let it be amended, but not sufferred to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The subscriber has witnessed with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to fritter away the constitution until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the convention which formed it. The practice of implying power must cease, or our noble form of government will soon be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction fortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous people, and who, stituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unhallowed ambition or their inordinate passions.

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Sprout" in regard to general politics.

As to state concerns, it will advocate a speedy alteration of the constitution, a liberal system of internal improvement, an enlightened course of Agriculture, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the editor's adopted state.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing news of the day, both domestic and foreign; and some of the *leaves* of our *Sprout* shall be always tipped with such tints of the poet's and the wit's imagnitive efforts, as will afford to its patrons that "variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding or the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

The subscriber hopes that this first Sprout of a plant fatal to tyrants, that has ever attempted to rear its head within view of the Table Rock, will not be suffered to perish in the bud, but that it will receive such a degree of public care as will enable it to grow into a great tree, spreading its branches and shedding its leaves from the Atlantic even unto the great river, the river Mississippi.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first no. of "The Mountain Sprout" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose, and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking to enrol their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet of medium size, with new type and on good paper, at two dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

3. Responsible persons who will take the trouble to act as agents, in procuring subscribers, &c. will be allowed 10 per cent. upon their transactions.

R. H. MADRA.

July 19. 32—

VALUABLE PLANTATION

For Sale.



WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Monday of the Superior Court, on a credit of one and two years, the Plantation 3 miles below Hillsborough on the river Eno, well known as the Neal Plantation, on which is a good two story dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, barn and threshing machine; supposed to contain about 195 acres. The sale to take place in front of the court house in the town of Hillsborough, at 12 o'clock.

JAMES WEBB,
ANN CLOUD.

July 30. 33—6w

From the Boston Post.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

OR A WARNING TO DRAM-DRINKERS.

The evening was cold and raw.
And by a blazing fire,
To wast his day, and puff away
His cares, sat Obediah.

A flagon on the table stood,
And oft he drained it dry;
And often too he filled it up—
A bottle standing nigh.

Now Obed was a thinking man,
And soon he quite forgot
The earth below, and every thing—
Except his happy lot.

He thought he was in Paradise,
And not the town of Lynn—
He fancied fountains playing punch;
And rivers running gin.

But when he stooped to light his pipe,
Which had by chance expired;
His alcoholic body was
Spontaneously fired.

The flames soen caught the building, and
Were seen for miles around—
And in an hour, the old Lynn Inn
Was burnt down to the ground!

The morrow found a sturdy knave
A-raking 'mongst the stones—
But naught was found of Obed, save
His buttons and his bones. "PAUL."

From the New-Yorker.

THE FATAL PASSION.

(Concluded.)

It has been said that the newly married cousins proceeded to New Orleans.—The proprietorship of several extensive cotton plantations and mills made a residence in that city expedient if not absolutely indispensible; and Harding reluctantly abandoned the practice of a profession to which he was devotedly attached, that he might attend to those duties which, relating to property, his only by right of his wife, he did not consider himself at liberty to neglect. Here months passed in the enjoyment of domestic pleasures; each day discovered new beauties and new excellencies in his wife, at least in his eyes; and he in hers was all the heart of woman could desire. Alas, that man should have the power to mar such happiness!

It chanced that in returning home from Wheling, where he had been on business, William Harding found himself in company on board the steamboat with Augustus Vili. Their former acquaintance was renewed, and as they were both on their way to New Orleans, and were constrained to journey some days together, they became more really intimate than they had ever been. For Vili, when he chose knew how to please, and few could withstand his efforts when he had an object in rendering himself agreeable. He talked of the growing, the qualities, the values and the prices of the different kinds of cotton as though he had been a planter or a merchant all his life. He regretted his unfortunate lot, that kept him an isolated being, a miserable bachelor; he protested it was actual lascitude that drove him to artificial excitements for relief; he complained that his feelings were misconstrued and his character misrepresented; and while he did not attempt to make himself appear a saint, he showed that nature never intended him to be a vilain. In short he so won upon the good-will of his former rival that the past was forgotten, and *he* invited him to become an inmate of his house during his stop in New Orleans.

But even previous to their arrival at that city, the seeds of future ruin were sown; the prudent resolutions of our hero were broken, they both drank and played, and though he had indulged in each with the greatest moderation, yet the charm was lost, the spell was over. In fact it may well be doubted if the very little injury he experienced trom this derelection was not more dangerous than had the consequences been more appaling, inasmuch as it led him to regard that as a harmless recreation now which he had formerly considered as the worst of evils.

Arrived in New Orleans, his *friend* introduced him to several societies and clubs to which he had hitherto been a stranger; but though drink and play were their great objects, yet they were apparently indulged in as genteel amusements merely, and were not calculated to alarm the fears of the most timid, or the newly intimated. By degrees the visits of William Harding, which had been but occasional at first, became habitual; he was restless, unhappy if accident prevented his filling his evening seat at the club, there was then a blank in his existence which the society of his wife could no longer fill; while she as beautiful and yet more fond than ever. scarce lived but in his presence.

But these *evening* visits gradually advanced far into the night, and morning sometimes found them still engaged at their unholy vigils. At such times the bottle did not fail to circulate with double freedom, and then might that misguided husband be seen staggering to his home to sleep off the effects of the inordinate debauch. This transformation could not longer remain a secret to his wife. Did she remonstrate? No. At first she wondered at, and then mourned the change, and with a woman's credulous devotion to the man she loves, she hoped, she trusted all would yet be well. But as yet the conspirators—for such in fact they were—had not thrown off the mask; and their intended victim, although ruined in perce of mind and greatly impaired in health, was scarcely a sufferer in a pecuniary point of view. The time was fast approaching, however, when the projects of Vili—for it will be readily believed that he was the plotter of the conspiracy—were to be developed, the machinery was to be put in motion, the scenes were to be hurried through, the curtain was to fall upon the last act of the drama.

* * * * * *

The club met—there were but four members present. Vili moved that they adjourn—Harding objected. He had lost, he said, several hundred dollars the night before, and it was but fair that he should have his revenge.

"It is but fair—it is but fair," responded the other two.

"Well, if it is but fair," said Vili, "let us begin."

The scene of "the using up of a victim" has been too ably portrayed by other pens for me to attempt its description. Suffice it that night succeeded night of deep and ruinous play; and the end was, what every one would guess, our hero was undone.

Sleepless and watchful were the weary nights that Emily passed during this fatal period. What heeded he? He saw not the tears that bedewed her pillow, nor heard the sound of her sighs and lamentations. Nor knew he that he burst the last fibre of her gentle heart, when, with fury in his eye and madness in his brain, he told her in a voice of thunder that he was a beggar. It was not that Emily would have gladly retired to the most lowly hut, and labored like a menial for him on whom she had placed her affections: it was not the memory of the luxuries she had lost; it was not the thought of what she might have been, that broke her heart;—but it was the horrible conviction which the maniac look, the voice. the manner brought her, that her love, her only love, was lost for ever. But

"Many a cheek has lost its bloom,
And many a brilliant eye grown dim,
Man heeds it not, the silent tomb
Soon shrouds the heart that beats for him,'

and the shrinking form, and palid cheek, and decreasing brightness of his victim's eye, were unregarded if not wholly unnoticed. But great, a mighty truth was destined to awake him, not alone to the certainty that his Emily was lost for ever, but the terible conviction that he, her husband, he in whome she had confided, he, who had promised to protect, had murdered her.—She died—and then the cloud that hung before his moral vision was rent asunder—then the seducer, the arch tempter, the destroyer of his peace, appeared before him in his true deformity—then, when his murdered wife was laid within the tomb, when all but he had left the sepulchre of death, he knelt upon the cold and senseless sod, and swore, that sleep should be a stranger to his eyes, and food and drink should nourish him no more, till he had sought and found revenge or death.

It was on the third morning after the event which has just been narrated, a number of young men were assembled in one of principle hotels of New Orleans. They were all well acquainted with Harding, had watched his course, and most of them knew that he was a ruined man. This under ordinary circumstances would probably have caused them to shun him; but the death of his wife, and the wretched state of mind in which he appeared at the funeral, joined to the fact that he had not been seen since that time, led many to commiserate who would probably in any other case have laughed at him. Several indeed were loud in their censure of Vili, and the proud bully found that he had taken one step beyond what even the licentiousness of that city would justify.

"I tell you Vili, you have gone too far," said one of the company, "you have stripped him of his last cent, you have killed his wife, and I doubt much if you have not driven him crazy; have some pity now and challenge him and put him out of his misery or else restore him his property."

"I call God to witnesss," said Vili, who was no doubt touched by the extent of the desolation he had caused, "I call God to witness that no man regrets this unfortunate transaction more than myself, and if the loss of half my fortune would recall it, I would freely give it. But what could I do? He would play, and whenever I proposed to stop, and I did it often, it made him furious. As it is, I would make him any reparation in my power, I would give him any satisfaction he would ask."

"I ask it now!" cried a wild maniacal voice, as the haggard and savage figure of the ruined gamester entered the room. "Look on me, Augustus Vili! Food has not passed these lips, nor has sleep visited these eyes since the cold corpse of my poor wife was laid in the tomb! Augustus Vili, I have sworn to have your blood! Upon the grave of murdered Emily I knelt and swore to revenge her or die—and I will keep my oath! Come sir!—Morton you'll go with me?"

"Certainly," replied the young man thus addressed.

"William Harding," said Vili, my character is well known, and I am therefore tell you that I will not fight with you—I have done you enough harm already."

"Coward as well as villain!" muttered Harding. "But that will not do sir. I I challenge you to fight me!—Will you do so?"

"No!" exclaimed Vili, "I repeat it—no!"

"Then, by the light of Heaven, you shall die!" replied his victim, drawing a pistol for his bosom—"will you fight me now?"

"Be it so," returned the other. "On two conditions I will meet you: that we fight with pistols, and we load for ourselves."

"Make your own terms," cried Harding. "Come Morton—on the old ground. "Sir, follow us!"—and he left the room, followed by his second.

They entered a carriage and drove to Harding's now deserted house. The pistols were procured and they hurried to the place of meeting.

They were soon joined by Vili and his companion. The ground was measured, the parties took their stands, and each prepared to load his weapon—at the appointed word they fired, but to the surprise of both the seconds neither fell. Vili was known as an unerring shot.

"Are you satisfied?" he said coolly.

"No!" shouted his adversary. "I tell you sir, we cannot both leave here alive."

"You *must* be satisfied," said Vili, "for I consider the matter at an end."

Harding approached as he was speaking. "You will not fight me," he said calmly "for *my* cause, fight me for this;" and he dashed his clenched fist into his face. The blood gushed from his mouth, but he moved not.

"It is enough," he said after a moment's pause, "your blood be on your head—make peace with God, for in five min-utes you will be before his throne!—Malone," he added, turning to his second, come here."

His second joined him.

"Pity for that madmam induced me to spare his life.—You will find my ball beneath my foot."

He moved from the spot as he spoke, and the mystery was explained. He had dropped his ball on the ground instead of putting it in his pistol.

"Now then," he said when he was ready, "William Harding, your hour has come!"

"Be it so!" said Harding, and they took their ground.

The seconds and a number of people who had by this time collected, looked on with intense anxiety. There was a fixed determination about Vili's eye that foretold his adversary's fate.

"You loose the gentlemen," said he, "the word;—we wait for the word, sirs."

The seconds looked for a moment at each other—the word was given, "ready! fire!" and both pistols were discharged at the instant. Harding dropped dead without a struggle or a groan. Vili struck his hand upon his breast, drew one long sigh, and the Victim of Gaming and its Destroyer lay dead on the sward together!

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

The following letter was received from Major Downing, by a committee of the democratic and other citizens opposed to executive usurpaion, in answer to an invitation to join them in celebrating the 4th of July, at Whitehall, Pa:

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1834.

Gentlemen:—I've jist got your letter that you sent to the care of my old friend Mr. Dwight, up there in New York for me, inviting me to eat dinner with you on the 4th July.

Well now, this is really kind in all on ye, and I am right down shockin proud on't—and if I warn't so busy here in putting things to rights, arter sich a tug as all on us have had, I'd grease my boots and start right off, and be with you by dinner time, and thank you for your kind invitation, and at a good dinner in the bargain—but I can't git off from here no how, and another thing, I partly promised to jine a few folks here in eating some gingerbread, and takin a glass of switchell, with a little New England in it, in the House of Representatives, on independence day, as Congress will be all off then, and there haint been a mite of independence in that ere hall for a good spell now.

I feel desprate grateful to you for the kind manner you have invited me to jine you in Philadelphy—and seein that I cant go myself, I would like to send you a sentiment as you request, but I can't do nothin at that business, for all my sentiments are, as you know, plagy long stories, and it would never do to keep folks waitin to hear one afore drinkin to it.

There is one thing tho'—if any on ye can put it into short meter, I would like it—and that is consarnin this pesky dispute betwixt the Gineral and his folks, and Squire Biddle and his folks. I have had a notion all along ever since this war begun, that though it would be better if things had gone on accordin to law, and peaceabie as before, yet as things go now a days, its a plagy deal better for the people than if the Squire, and the Gineral, and all their folks (Cabinet and Directors) had been all the while shakin hands, and chinkin pockets and purses together, and goin snacks.

My notion is, that the people's interest dont [illegible] as much when folks in [illegible] their friends are all the while growlin and grumblin agin them who have the keeping of the people's money [illegible]—as when public office holders and public money holders, are all the while scratchin each others elbows, and all on 'em whistlin the same tune about glory and spiles, and sich like.

If any one dont understand the nature of this notion, he best look at the Post Office accounts, and the Treasury accounts in the pet banks—and if that dont give him any light, I would like to tell him a story about an old farmer of my acquaintance, who used to send his grain to mill, and about his getting less and less meal back every time, and he never knew the cause on't till one day he passed into the mill himself, and there he sees his man and the miller as cozy as two mill stones, drinking mint julips together.

But I haint got time to tell the hull on't now, and if I had, I would have no room to tell you, and all the folks in Philadelphy, that I am their true friend and fellow citizen.

J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

Inherent Probabilities.—Mankind have a way of believing or disbelieving a relation precisely in proportion to its agreement with their pre conceived opinions and prejudices; as the following venerable anecdote very happily illustrates:

An old lady had a grandson, who on coming home from sea, told a great many stories, and among the rest one about catching a flying fish. 'Oh,' said the old lady, 'I can't believe any such a thing as a flying fish—that can't be.' Jack was rather nettled; and he thought it quite hard if he could not tell so plain a fact without being accused of exaggeration; and he inwardly resolved not to have the credit of telling a lie, without the pleasure of it. Turning his quid on the other side of his mouth, and giving his inexpressibles an extra hitch, he again commenced: 'Well, when we were in the Red Sea, we hoisted an anchor one day, and what should there be hanging to one of the anchor flukes but a wheel of Pharaoh's chariot!' 'Oh! well responded the good matron, we read of that in the Bible; but it says nothing about flying fish.'

A Dutchman and a Yankee had a quarrel, which terminated in the loss of the poor Dutchman's nose. He swore that the Yankee had bit off his nose, and the Yankee swore that the Dutchman, in a pet, bit off his own nose himself. The dispute was referred to an honest Dutch justice, who very gravely decided it was possible the Dutchman might have done it. "For," said he, "*wit Got all dinks are bossible—and if Got villie dat a man shall pite he's own nose off, my Got, he will pite it!*"

How to be Safe.—"Doctor," said a patient about five years ago, after reading over the prescription of a distinguished friend of temperance, whom ill health had obliged him to consult, "Doctor, do you think that a little spirits now and then would hurt me very much?"—"Why, no, sir," answered the doctor, deliberately, "I don't know that a little—now and then—would hurt you very much; but sir, if you don't take any it won't hurt you at all."

A Trifle.—A peasant being at confession accused himself of having stolen some hay; the father confessor asked him how many bundles he had taken from the stack? "That is of no consequence," replied the peasant, "you may set it down a wagon load, for my wife and I are going to fetch the remrinder very soon."

An Enigma, said to have been written by Mr. Canning, and which for a long time baffled all England to solve.

"There is a word of plural number,
A foe to peace and human slumber.
Now any word you choose to take,
By adding S, you plural make;
But if you add an S, to this,
How strange the metamorphosis;
Plural is plural then no more,
And sweet, what bitter was befor."

SOLUTION TO THE ABOVE.

"CARES" are a foe to human sleep,
And mark the face with furrows deep;
But if to cares you add an S,
"How strange the metamorphosis,"
Your "cares" are gone and in their place,
Behold! you have a sweet "CARESS."

Friends of the present day are just like melons,
Not one in fifty's good—the rest are felons.

Bethmont Academy.

THE Autumnal session of this Academy will commence on the third Monday of this month.

Terms of tuition per session of five months

Latin and Greek languages.	$10 00
English Grammer, Geography, &c.	7 50
Reading, Writing, & Arithmetick.	4 00

Boarders can find comfortable accommodations at the moderate price of five dollars per month.

JAMES MORROW.

July 11th, 31—3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Wm. F. Strudwick & Co. and Wm. F. Strudwick individually, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

July 22. 31—

WALDIE'S
Select Circulating Library.

BUBBLES from the Brunnens of Nassau, a description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:

Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass; written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.; by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy, &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking, from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above cost in the "Library" but $2 50!!

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at $5 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, *Philadelphia.*

June 24. 28—

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of July, 1834, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	K
Anderson Armstrong	Mrs. Rebecca Kerr
Solomon Apple	Samuel Kirkpatrick
B	John U. Kirkland
John Bane	L
Elizabeth Bibby	James Lewis 2
James F. Bradberry	John B. Leathers
Robert Brinkley	M
C	Mrs. Arena Martin 2
Michael Carroll, 2	Joshua Martin
Sidney Carroll	John Marshall
Mrs. Nancy Carroll	John Menshew
Mrs. Mary Collins	Hon. W. P. Mangum
Hugh Currie	John C. Mitchell
Duncan Cameron	William Morrow 2
Anthony Cole	John S. Moore
Calvin Clark	Priestly H. Mangum
Thomas Christian	Westley Mills
Miss Tempy Carrigan 2	Rebecca Montgomery
Thomas Cates (of B)	N
William Carrington	William Norflet
Mrs. Susan Cheek	P
Charles Carroll	Henry G. Parish
Miss Mary Craig	Richard Peacock
John D. Carlton	R
John Cheek	Geo. W. Reeves
R. L. Cook	James Rainey
Daniel Cloud	John C. Rhodes
Thomas Clancy	Frederick Reeves
Reuben Carding, 2	Jacob Riley
Clerk of Orange County Court.	S
	Saml. Strayhorn
Samuel Couch	Rev. Henry Speck
James Clancy	Doct. J. S. Smith
Miss Martha Cannon	Thomas Sellars
D	John M. Speed
John Denby or John Craulay	Herbert Sims, esq
	Joseph Steele
Bennet Denson	T
William W. Davis	Isabel Thompson
Alvis Durham	Zachariah Trice
William H. Dudley	James Trice
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Dobson	Israel Turner
	V
W. P. Dobson	Wm. & John Vanstory
F	W
Thomas Flint	Jas. Webb, J. U. Kirkland & James Philips
G	
James Garret	Hockey Watkins
Fielding Garret	Saml. Woods
H	John Wearr
William Hill	F. & J. Wilkenson
Reed Hester	Anderson Watson
Herndon & Owen	Abraham Whitaker
J	Saml. R. Woods
Miss Mary A. T. Jones	Henderson Woods
Miss Hannah Jones	Henry Whitted
Abel G. Jackson	Y
George Jackson	David Yarbrough

Wm. Cain. jr. P. M.

July 1. 29—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at May term, 1834, of Orange County Court, as Administrator of the estate of JAMES CAIN, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and settle the same; and all persons who have claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

Archibald Cain, *Adm'r.*

June 7. 26—3wp

WANTED,

AS APPRENTICES to the Tailoring Business, two boys of moral and industrious habits, from fourteen to fifteen years of age. Early application is desired.

John Cooley.

December 31. 50—

NOTICE.

A PRESS and Printing Materials may be had very cheap, by immediate application to Hugh Waddell, at Hillsborough, or Dr. W. A. Norwood, at Chapel Hill.

July 8. 30—

WANTED,

AS AN APPRENTICE to the Watch Making and Silversmith's trade, a boy fourteen or fifteen years of age.

Lemuel Lynch.

April 29